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I Shall be Satisfied.

Not here! Not here! Not where the sparkling waters
Fade into mocking sands as we draw near;
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters—
I shall be satisfied; but oh! not here!

Not here—where every dream of bliss deceives us,
Where the worn spirit never gains its goal,
Where, haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve us,
Across us floods of bitter memory roll.

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling
With rapture earth's sojourners may not know,
Where Heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling,
And peacefully life's time-loosed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh infolds us,
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is naught more wondrous told us,
Than these few words, "I shall be satisfied."

Satisfied? Satisfied? The spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship of kindred minds,
The thirst love that here meets no returning—
The aspiration which no language finds—

Shall they be satisfied? The soul's vague longing—
The aching void which nothing earthly fills?
Oh! what desires upon my soul are thronging
As I look upward to the heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending—
Savior and Lord! with thy frail child abide;
Guide me toward home, where all my wanderings ending,
I then shall see thee, and "be satisfied."

A STORY OF HONOR.

In a dingy street in the purlieus of Covent Garden there stood, about five years ago, a small house only accessible by a dark passage, into which the light of day scarcely ever penetrated, and which at night received a small portion only of the meager rays thrown by a struggling gas-lamp placed at its entrance. This house, at the time I mention, was occupied by an old lady who let lodgings at low rates to needy lodgers. One of her rooms had lately been tenanted by a man of about six-and-twenty, the regularity of whose features showed, in spite of the havoc played by poverty and distress, that he was of a class higher than his present circumstances seemed to warrant. George Lovelace, with his wife, occupied this room. His father was the owner of a considerable property in Aldertonshire, whose temper had been ruined by the intemperate habits of a prodigate youth, and whose judgment not unfrequently showed signs of a taint of insanity.

His one son, George, was born after he had been married three years; but though never inclined to be fond of his son, he had, during his youth, shown no signs of any great aversion to him, and had treated him not unkindly, especially after his mother's death.

One of his hobbies was the English aristocracy, and he was anxious that his son should marry the daughter of a neighboring earl, for whose family he had the greatest respect, and whose political opinions were as conservative as his own.

Affairs might have gone on as Sir George wished, and this story never been written, had not the younger Lovelace, in a fishing ramble in Breconshire, met with the pretty daughter of a Welsh doctor. George had trusted to Ethel's extreme beauty to win from his father his approval of a marriage of which he had said nothing till it was over.

Sir George flew into such a passion that the servants had come to his son's assistance, and with difficulty prevented him from laying hands on George and inflicting personal violence.

"Out of my sight!" he said, and he called him a hard name. "I never thought you were my son, and now I'll own you so no more. Take the jade, who has made a fool of you, away; and let her know that not one penny shall you or she touch while I live or when I am dead. No, not if you lie rotting in a poor-house!"

And from that day Sir George had refused to see or hear from his son.

Then in many ways had George sought for employment—as a tutor, as a clerk, as a writer in the lower class of daily publications, as a shop-man even, and as a messenger. Everything had failed to secure him permanent work. He was too old for one place; he was refused another as having no testimonials; his father's malice got him turned out of a third; the ruin of his employer had lost him a fourth. And week by week, month by month, as each day found him ignorant how he should find food for the next, he plodded on, getting more and more despairing, seeing Ethel's face getting wanner and more wan, and knowing that she was becoming less and less able to bear the trial which was coming upon her. Yet she had borne it, and her babe was an additional link which bound her heart to her husband's, and gave them courage to face the troubles which came so thickly across their path. And now they were struggling on, she too weak to do much besides nurse her infant, and he hardly able to make the wretched pittance which he earned buy food enough to keep him from hunger after he had given to his wife and child. Yet they loved each other, and though to each not unfrequently came the thought that the other's happiness in this world had been ruined by their marriage, the perfect trust which each had in the other's affection made them together more willing to share unflinchingly the difficulties which lay before them.

Every effort made to visit his father met only with a rebuff, and affairs, however, looked dark for George and his wife, and for a week he was inclined to despair of ever rescuing her from the distress in which they were plunged.

One day, six weeks after his interview with Sir George which had terminated violently, George received a formal letter in a business-like envelope, the contents of which fairly took away his breath. It was from his father's solicitors, who told him that Sir George, having been violently excited in the meeting with his son, had had a rush of blood to his head, and subsequently a fit of apoplexy, from which he had died about ten days previous to the date of the letter. "Every search," they went on to say, "for a will having been made, we have the honor to inform you that none has been found, and that therefore, as heir at law, you are entitled to lay claim to the whole of the estates."

George's first feeling, to give him his due, was one of distress at the death of his father, and that that death might presumably be attributed to his interview with him; but soon this feeling gave way to thoughts of his own condition. All his difficulties at an end? Do you wonder that in telling the news to Ethel he broke down, and that, for a few moments at least, she thought he had lost his head?

The change in their life was great—almost unbearable at first.

Before he moved from his lodgings George had caused the strictest search to be made for his father's will. He must be sure of his right, he said, before taking possession of the estates; and it was only after every imaginable place had been futilely ransacked that he consented to have transferred to his own name the handsome balance which lay unemployed.

After a trip abroad they made up their minds to stay at Blackwood; and before they had been there a year the property began to show manifest signs of the change of owners. The village began to grow tidier. A model cottage or two were put up here and there. The school-room was rebuilt, and the church improved. Ethel busied herself with the poor, and helped them to help themselves, not by giving them money, but by putting them in the way of earning it.

And now I ask you to come on with me to a day in November, a little more than three years after George had come to Blackwood.

On the evening in question George had been very busy with various matters connected with his estate, and had, about six o'clock, drawn his chair to the fire to wait for Ethel. She did not come, however, and he was restless, and with the working fit still on him, so he determined to make the most of his time, and go over a box of old leases having reference to a portion of the estate in which an opportunity had arisen for the consolidation and improvement of the tenancies. It was a cold day, there was a bright fire burning on the hearth, and as George leaned over it from his arm-chair the papers which he was reading were dangerously near the flames. He had read one or two leases, and was proceeding to examine another, when between the leaves he noticed a document of different shape and character, which he at first took to be a map or something connected with the subject matter of the lease. He read on, however, and found that there was no allusion in the lease to any schedule, map or appendix, and then he took up the paper to see what it was. As he opened it, in the middle he caught sight of his own name, and on closer examination he found it was his father's will—the lost will for which there had been such a search.

The blood rushed to his head. The room seemed to whirl round, and for a moment he lost himself and was insensible. When he recovered the shock he sat down and set to work to read the will, which was in due order and correctly drawn. By it Sir George gave and bequeathed to George Lovelace, Esq., of Ann's Court, Covent Garden, "who, having openly defied my authority, disobeyed my wishes, and married a woman of no repute, deserves no consideration at my hands, and shall have none, and who"—and here followed a long paragraph of abuse, couched in language so violent as to make George gnash his teeth as he read it—"the sum of one thousand pounds sterling. I give and bequeath"—and here followed a few, very few, legacies to old servants and dependents, and then the will went on to say, "the residue of my property, both real and personal, I leave to Amy Annabel, commonly called Dunscombe, at present living with the lodge-keeper at Blackwood, and who is really my natural daughter by a woman named Deane.

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In a noted London club, a member was seen hurrying through one of the apartments. "Halloo, Fairbairn!" said a gentleman. "Have you are at last!"

"I am very sorry, but when you know the reason, I am sure you will forgive me."

"Well, what is it? Why, your face is as long as my arm!"

"So it need be. I have seen as sad a sight to-day as I ever saw in my life."

"What was it?" and several men crowded round, frightened out of chaffing by the serious expression of Lord Fairbairn's face.

"You remember Lovelace, Henry—the man with the little wife whom you used to admire so much?"

"What, the man in your county, who succeeded about three years ago?"

"Just so. Well, he's dead."

"Good Heavens! How? when?"

"Well, it's rather a long story; but about four months ago, just as he was doing well in the county—improving his property, building schools, and working like a slave at all that was commendable—one unlucky day, while poking about some old papers, he found his father's will; you remember he had a row with the old man about his marriage. Well, in this will the old curmudgeon, after abusing his son, left all the property, except a couple of thousands, to a natural daughter. Lovelace was all alone when he found the will, and told me afterward that for about five minutes he was as nearly committing a felony as a man possibly could be.

"I really think and for the circumstances he would have been justified."

"So did not he, and instead of burning the will as he might, and no one would ever have found him out, he sent it to his lawyer; the whole thing was all right, and he had to give up the property, the value of which had increased even in the short time he had it. Well, would you believe it? the girl to whom it was left—a misguided little wretch, whose life Lovelace's wife had saved, and who behaved abominably afterward, and married some low attorney—actually sued him for the back rents, not I believe *de son chef*, but by the advice of her rascally husband, and ousted the poor fellow out of even the trifle which his father had left him. Poor Lovelace! He had some experience of poverty during his father's life, but this second blow was too much for him. It fairly broke his heart. I used to go down and see him sometimes. And there was he, the rightful owner of a large estate, and a man who had done all the good in his power, living in a mean little room in Covent Garden. You did not know him as well as I did when he was at Blackwood; but I assure you he was the best fellow in the world; there was nothing he would not do for you, and he was always ready to be of service to any one. I do not think I ever knew such a good-natured man.

"Well, of course I offered to help him; but he would not take it. He sternly refused all assistance, and seemed quite broken; he would only groan out a wish to be left alone. That was his continual request, 'Leave me alone.' His wife, of whom he was very fond, was the only one who had influence with him; and she, poor thing, did all she could to keep him up, and was glad to take whatever I sent her; but she was weak and ill, and, moreover, had her child to look after as well as her husband. This morning I got a letter from her, written so that I could scarcely read it, imploring me to come and see them; so I went, of course, and found him lying in his wretched room, in which you could scarcely turn round, with no one but his wife and an old housekeeper; the latter was doing her best for them, but was not of much use, though I believe she meant to be, poor soul. Lovelace was sinking fast when I came, and I sent in a hurry for Gull. He came, but it was of no use. There was no strength; and poor George—he was such a good fellow, Henry—died in my arms about two hours after I had arrived. His poor little wife—you never saw such a scene. I did all I could to quiet her, but it had no effect. I got Gull to send for his man, and made him promise to stay in the house all night; but they seem to think she won't live. Perhaps it is best she should not. Thank God, I can adopt the child—that's one consolation."

War on the Sparrows.

It seems to be only a question of time when the slaughter of the sparrows shall be commenced, says an exchange. They are now recognized as little more than unmitigated nuisances. Scarcely a niche or crevice in any of the buildings but is filled with their nests, and in the immediate neighborhood of these it is far from safe to walk if the matter of cleanliness is at all considered. Besides this the object for which they were brought into this country is not attained. It was supposed that they would clear the trees of worms, but they seem to clear away everything else but worms, and drive away the birds that would clear them off. Only a few days ago a gentleman living in New York city saw a couple of American birds come into his yard and commence to build a nest. They were peaceful little fellows, and their singing, when they did sing, was sweet music compared with the noisy squabble and chatter of the sparrows. They had not been long in the yard before the sparrows found them out and attacked them. The mother bird fought bravely, but the sparrows came by the half dozen and actually killed her, and then took noisy possession of the place. Last year the same gentleman could get no fruit from his pear trees, and it was so unusual that he knew not what to make of it. He found out a day or two ago. His wife was watching at the window and saw the sparrows in the pear trees picking off the blossoms. She called her husband, and while he was watching, he saw one sparrow alight near a bunch of half a dozen or more blossoms, and actually pull them all off in a bunch and fly away with them.

Old Tobias.

That was what the schoolboys called him when he walked by them. He was white-haired and a prematurely old man, with a bent and stooping figure, trembling and shattered nerves, a stumbling gait, a pale, sallow complexion, dim, expressionless eyes, and a fiery red nose. Rum, gin, whisky, and brandy had done their work, had ruined him in mind, in body, and in soul, had clothed him in the filthy rags he wore, had made him a social outcast and a burden upon the community.

He lived a wretched and lonely life in a miserable hovel in the outskirts of the village. He obtained a precarious living by stealing, and sawing wood for some of the villagers, who employed him out of pity for his miserable condition. He obtained his liquor in payment for various menial services at the village tavern, and thus lingered along year after year. His figure grew more bent, his steps more unsteady, his head whiter, and his nose redder, until he seemed likely to become a permanent charge upon the town.

The boys hooted at him, ridiculed his red nose, and laughed at his display of temper. Nobody had any respect for old Tobias.

Boys, you will find Old Tobias in nearly every town, or somebody very much like him; and there are plenty of intelligent and prepossessing young men who are fast acquiring intemperate and vicious habits that will make them like Old Tobias, unless they break them off before they obtain dominion over them. Remember that you are now laying the foundations of your future character, and that your success and happiness will depend upon your present acts and endeavors.

THE FUR SEAL.

Their First Appearance in Spring—An Interesting Sketch.

With the clearing away of ice and snow, says a letter from Behring's straits, come the first seals of the season, usually by the 1st or 2d of May. All these early arrivals are males, full grown, which anticipate the coming of the females even six weeks in advance. Thus, by being first upon the ground for the season, they are able to choose their locations without much difficulty, upon which each is to receive his family.

From the time the male comes out and takes his position upon the rookery ground until he leaves it at the close of the season—a period usually of a little over three months—he takes no food or water, and never for an instant, unless driven away by superior force, leaves his ground, which is about ten feet square in area. The subsistence of fur seal males for three or four months without eating, while engaged in the most violent exercise, combined with the greatest vigilance, is marvelous, for they do not stagnate, like bears, or similar hibernating animals. None of the other classes, the cows, young males, and pups, sustain any protracted fasting, the cows feeding every two or three weeks, at least, while the young males and yearlings of both sexes seldom stay upon land more than a week or ten days at any one time.

The males fight desperately, even to death, for their positions on the rookeries, the combatants, with teeth clinched in each other's hides or flippers, struggling in savage though alert unwieldiness, their roars of rage and defiance being half stifled by the violence of the conflict.

The females are, however, exceedingly amiable in disposition, and are only about one-fourth of the size of the males, which will weigh from three hundred to five hundred pounds early in the season, having six to seven feet of length. The females weigh on an average eighty pounds, and measure four feet in length.

From the 1st of June to the 14th the females begin to make their appearance, and afterward, up to the 8th of July, they arrive by thousands and tens of thousands, landing in obedience to some subtle instinct, without the disorder or confusion which might be supposed to exist among such numbers. Within the short period of three weeks acres of ground are fairly packed by these animals as close as they can lie. They are stimulated to land by the expiration of the period of gestation, for soon after coming ashore, usually within a day or two, they give birth to their young.

The number of seals taken annually is restricted to one hundred thousand young males, not under one year of age, and policy prevents the killing of any bulls at or over six. The time chosen for taking the season's quota is from the date of their first arrival in June up to the shedding of their coats in August, and last year the whole hundred thousand were taken in less than thirty-three working days by the natives, who receive forty cents a skin, thus dividing $40,000 every year among themselves, or a little over $400 to each working man and boy. This price per skin, which is an advance of thirty cents over that given by the Russians, is also fixed by law. The company sells to the natives an extensive assortment of goods, embracing all the necessities of life and many of the luxuries, at the wholesale prices of the San Francisco market; and as all widows and orphans are cared for and supported voluntarily by the company, it will be seen that these people are far better off than any similar class of working men in our country, or perhaps in the world.

The seals are easily captured; their captors, the natives, reminding one of butchers as they go into a stock-yard to select and drive out a batch of bullocks, for the method of procedure is precisely similar.

To the right and left of the breeding grounds stretch sand-beaches, or some convenient landing, upon which the "holluschickie," or the bachelor seals, lie by tens of thousands, extended in every attitude assumed by them in fitful sleep or animated sport, and down from the village to these "hauling-grounds" come the natives, who, after making a survey of the swarming myriads, step in among them and turn aside from the masses two to three thousand of the most eligible animals, usually males of not over four years old and not under two. This drove which they have selected is driven to the village as a flock of sheep would be, the animals moving in a succession of sudden starts, with frequent resting spells, at the rate of about half a mile an hour, provided the weather is cool and foggy and the ground hard. Seals can be driven at the rate of a mile an hour under peculiarly favorable conditions of road and weather; but the loss of life is great in a large drove, so many falling senseless, gasping and palpitating, some to rise again within a few hours, and others dying at once.

Only four or five men are required to capture in this way a drove of from one to even fifty thousand, did they ever want so many; and the labor of driving them overland to the salt-houses near the village is light, as the seals move without resistance and require but little urging, only it should be constant and gentle. They string themselves out in long files as they travel, and a drove of four or five thousand will stretch over a mile in length.

All the seals taken from the different hauling grounds south of Northeast Point, on St. Paul Island, are driven to this place for slaughter. After the drove arrives on the ground it is allowed to cool, for the animals are always heated more or less by travel, and if they are killed while in this condition their hair and fur fall off or can be easily pulled out. During the delay a man is put in charge to herd and keep them together on the field.

When the seals are ready for killing, fifteen or twenty men come down from the village, armed with long heavy clubs of hard wood. They drive out to one side fifty to a hundred seals from the body of the drove, surround them, causing the seals to huddle up in a writhing, struggling heap, and strike them lifeless by well-directed blows upon the head, crushing in the skull, the ineligible animals, such as are under age or in bad condition, being allowed to escape; and in order that these conditions of killing may be fully complied with, the butcher gang is always under the immediate supervison of an overseer, who is always with the men directing their movements. In this way the whole number of eligible seals in the drove is disposed of during the day.

Curiosities of Bees.

Some of the old beliefs respecting bees are curious. Their hatred to an echo, which was an ancient article of the bee-master's faith, does not seem to be confirmed on investigation. Much modern folk-lore on bees may be picked up by any one who converses with the peasantry in almost any part of England. From some reason or other, bees are looked upon as peculiarly "uncanny" creatures. Thus we were told in Lincolnshire that bees would desert a hive on the occasion of a death in the family, unless some one knocked at their hive and told them of it. The same superstition we find to prevail in Essex, and even Cornwall. Similarly the belief that after a death hives ought to be wrapped in crape or mourning of some kind is current in Lincolnshire and East Anglia generally. It is even found in Lithuania, and is probably connected with an ancient idea that honey was a symbol of death. In Yorkshire there is a custom of inviting bees to the funeral. If a wild or humble bee enter a Northamptonshire cottage, it is deemed a certain sign of death; if a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or the dead branch of a living one, there will be a death in the family within the year. It is curious why the bee should in Europe be so connected with death, whereas in Hindoo mythology the bow-string of Kama (the Hindoo Cupid) is formed of bees, perhaps as a symbol of love strong as death. It is worth while mentioning one or two more bee superstitions. They will never thrive, it is said, in a quarrelsome family, nor when they have been stolen. There can be no greater piece of ill-luck than to purchase a swarm; it must always be given, and the then custom is to return something for it in kind—a small pipe, say, or some other equivalent. Money should be avoided in the transaction as much as possible. In Hampshire it is a common saying that bees are idle or unfortunate in their work whenever there are wars. At the risk of being esteemed credulous, we may remark that the martial year (1870) was an unlucky honey year. East winds and drought seemed in that year to have repressed the secretion of honey in the nectaries of May flowers.

From a Scientific Standpoint.

We are not opposed to cremation, says the *Scientific American*. Indeed, there is one aspect of the case in which it is all but imperative; only let it be done decently, and with due regard to sense and sensibility. From a sanitary point of view, our present mode of disposing of our dead is anything but commendable. The ordinary graveyard is demonstrably dangerous to the living, and a source of possible poison to generations that are to come. Especially where the burying is rapid or unwisely done, as is too commonly the case, the air is tainted, and the underground water courses are polluted; a double evil made increasingly noxious by the tendency of modern society to congregate in cities, and consequently to accumulate great numbers of dead bodies within limited areas near centers of population.

As for the alleged cheapness of cremation, that is a matter altogether doubtful and of small moment. It is true that a couple of dollars' worth of coal, properly burnt, will speedily convert a corpse of average weight into a few pounds of clean ashes and an indefinite amount of invisible and inoffensive elementary gases; but funerals will be a burden none the less. Fashion will invade the pyre and the urn as surely as it has the cemetery and the grave; and it can be as lavish in expenditure in the one case as in the other. To expect that funeral rites will be done away with, and the possibilities of ostentatious grief prevented, by burning the dead, is to overlook some of the strongest impulses of human nature. It is more likely that burning would simply add another item to the expense of funerals, since a few eccentrics only would have their ashes scattered to the winds, while the multitude would retain their decorated burial plots, and have their ashes interred as formally as now. Indeed, if made harmless by fire, we are disposed to think the cemetery, with its shady walks and well kept shrubbery and flowers would and should be retained. It is well to leave some spots sacred to bereavement and tender recollections of the dead.

Her Picture.

A Pittsburgh firm, dealing largely in photograph cards and stereoscopic pictures, received a letter from a customer in an adjoining county last week, in which was the following singular request: "Mr. ——, living here, wants a picture of his wife. She has been dead 44 years, was a medium sized woman, light, sandy complexion, hair a little on the dark, sandy order, blue eyes, weight 140 pounds, red cheeks, and 36 years old when she died. Inclosed find fifty cents for the picture." This bona fide request was complied with. A picture was selected from the large assortment in stock as near the description as possible, and forwarded on. Singularly enough, it proved entirely satisfactory, the simple minded writer expressing much surprise at the marvelous inventions of the present time, and especially was he astonished at the marvelous things they could do in Pittsburgh.

Ancient Ruins in Arizona.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, gives the following interesting account of some ruins recently discovered in Arizona:

A careful examination of some extensive ruins, found some miles east of Florence, on the Gila river, has been made. Lieutenant Ward was the first explorer who came upon the desolate remains of a once imposing architectural pile. It has been deserted perhaps for more than a thousand years, and has been crumbling away in the wilderness. The Apache even never pitches his tent upon the spot so thickly strewn with fragments of the work of a perished race. The principal ruin is a parallelogram fortification, six hundred feet in width by sixteen hundred feet in length. The walls, which were built of stone, have long been overthrown and are overgrown by trees or vines. In many places a mere ridge indicates the line of the wall, the stones having disappeared beneath the surface. Within the inclosed area are the remains of a greater structure 200 by 260 feet, constructed of roughly hewn stones. In some places the walls remain almost perfect to a height of some twelve feet above the surface. On the east side of the *granda casa* there are two openings of an oval shape, which doubtless served the purpose of windows. On the inner sides of the wall of the palace, for such it doubtless was, there are yet perfectly distinct tracings of the image of the sun. There are two towers, at the southeast and southwest corners of the great enclosures, still standing, one of which is twenty-six and the other thirty feet high. These have evidently been much higher, as the broken tops and the amount of *debris* near their base indicate. A few copper implements, some small golden ornaments—one being an image of the sun with a perforation in the middle—and some stone utensils, and two rudely carved stone vases, much like those found at Zupetaro and Copan, in Central America, are all the works of art yet discovered. No excavations have been made as yet to determine fully the extent and character of these ruins.

The ruins are situated in a small plain, elevated nearly 200 feet above the bed of the Gila. Just west of the walls of the fortifications there is a beautiful stream of water having its source in the mountains, which crosses the plain, and by a series of cataracts falls into the Gila about two miles below. The fragments of pottery and polished stone reveal a condition of civilization among the builders of these ruins analogous to that of the ancient Peruvian, Central American and Mexican nations. The county in the vicinity of this buried palace is particularly wild and unusually desolate. No clue to the builders of this great fortified palace, with its towers and moat, has been, or is likely ever to be discovered. One thing, however, is apparent, that this whole country was once peopled by a race having a higher grade of civilization than is found among any of the native tribes of the later ages. But whether this race were the ancesters of the Pimos, or some extinct people, is not, and cannot certainly be known. The ruins on the Gila are another uncovered Palenque, another Copan, an Atlan exposed at last to bewilder and confound. It is understood that these extensive ruins will be thoroughly explored within the present year.

A Sane Man in a Madhouse.

Covington, our trans-Missouri neighbor, says a Sioux city journal, has had a sensation of metropolitan proportions. For six years she has numbered among her residents a man named Thomas Carter and a woman named Mrs. Dracott. Twelve years ago they were residents of Oregon, the woman being the wife of a man by the name of Dracott, who was worth at that time the very comfortable sum of $95,000.

By conspiring with a couple of the physicians connected with the Territorial Insane Asylum, Carter and his paramour succeeded in kidnapping Dracott and having him wrongfully incarcerated in the institution on a charge of insanity, thereby gaining possession of his fortune. For twelve long years this villainous fraud upon Dracott had been kept up, depriving him of his liberty, and compelling him to associate with lunatics and madmen.

By some means he succeeded in conveying knowledge of his deplorable situation to persons outside, and an investigation of the matter was instituted. So strong had the job been put up, however, that an expense of $40,000 on the part of the authorities was required in order to break up the toils by which Dracott was held.

A Strange Parricide.

The murder of David Silas, of Stetson, Maine, by his insane son, James P., was one of the most revolting crimes ever committed in the State. The wife of the murdered man witnessed the deed from the house, and immediately had her son arrested and put in irons. He appeared calm and unconcerned, and told the story of the deed as follows: "Father and I were in the yard cutting wood, when he said, 'James, I am getting old, and want you to cut my head off; do it quick.' Father laid his head on the block, and I struck at him once, but the axe glanced; the second blow cut him badly, and the third time I hit him his head came off and rolled away. I had to do it, as it was my duty, and I am glad I performed it. Mother and father had laid a plan to kill me, but I was too sharp for them." The matter don't trouble me. I did right, but I feel bad to think the old man couldn't have lived to do better." The truth of the matter is that he knocked his father down and dragged him to the block.

A woman who has been in the poor-house at Waterbury, Vt., for thirty-three years, says that she has washed 1,950 bushels of potatoes in that time.

Items of Interest.

Each day is a new life; I regard it therefore as an epitome of the whole.

This country has sown a terrible amount of wild flowers since its father died.

A Nashville man broke his leg the other day while trying to put on a tight boot.

One of the students suspended at Michigan University recently for hazing was a girl.

A gentleman in Pottsville, Pa., has named his dog "Penny," because it was one cent to him.

A St. Louis lawyer has been debarred from practicing for three years for appropriating the funds of his client.

Advertisements printed in Chinese characters, such as are seen on tea chests, are beginning to appear numerously in the California papers.

A disappointed Hibernian, in relating his griefs, said:—"I tould him had he any sthrong beer what was good. He axed me yes, but it was sour and all gone."

It cost Baron Porcari sixty-three thousand francs to get away from the Sicilian brigands recently. He spent eleven days in a cave, and then parted with his ducats.

A building in San Francisco that has 500 rooms, is to have a clock with 500 dials, a dial for each room, to be operated with compressed air, conducted in pipes all over the building.

Take a company of boys, chasing butterflies, says a cynical writer, put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into dollars, and you have the panorama of the world.

A New England paper advises its readers:

> If your neighbor's hens are troublesome
> And steal across the way,
> Don't let your angry passions rise,
> But fix a place for them to lay.

The present year being generally accepted as the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England, a grand printers' celebration is to take place in London next month.

A Georgia paper says: "Every village and borough in the State is procuring the erection of factories of various kinds. We never knew a period in the history of Georgia when so much money was put into manufacturing business as at present.

It costs a hundred dollars to lower the dignity of the journalistic profession in Chicago. At least, that is the amount a judge told a bogus newspaper man in that city he would have to pay if he again represented himself as a man who wrote pieces for the papers.

A company have purchased 1,600 acres of land near Butte des Morts, in the State of Wisconsin, which is to be devoted exclusively to the raising of muskrats. Last year about 4,000 rats were captured on this territory, and it is estimated that 6,000 will be taken this year.

A Canadian writer complains that the United States are drawing away their most gifted ministers by the potent magnet of money. He thinks that Canadian churches are as a rule as large and wealthy as those of the United States, and as well able to pay. But they don't pay.

Dr. Livingstone says that Sebole, a famous African chief, observed to him on the occasion of his preaching to the tribe, "Do you imagine that these people ever believe by your talking to them? I can make them do nothing except by thrashing them; and, if you like, I will call my head man with our whips of rhinoceros hide, and will soon make them all believe together."

Unexpected Good Fortune.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* expresses the opinion that few people rise so suddenly from abject poverty to affluence as a certain widow now living at New Bedford. She has been in such straightened circumstances, the past winter, with a sick boy on her hands who required all her attention, that she has lived only by the help of the neighbors; but not long ago, an estate left by a man whom she afterward found to be her grandfather, was advertised in the New York papers. She came on and learned that the property amounted to about $7,000,000, and that her share would be at least $100,000. One element of romance in the story is the fact that she was poor because she had married a poor man against the wishes of her relatives, who all deserted her, and, even when she became widowed and destitute, left her to her fate. It is noticeable that the bearing of many of her relatives toward her has changed very materially in the light of recent events, and some of them have been so accommodating as to offer her money in advance of the settlement of the estate.

Horrible Crime.

A dreadful crime has just been committed at Montreuil, a village on the border of the wood of Vincennes. A widow lady named Dashateau, whose friends are in independent circumstances, drowned in a pond her two children, a boy of eight and a girl of five. The mind of the woman had become affected from grief at the loss of her husband a year ago. She acknowledges that she did the deed, saying that she would have drowned herself had the water been deep enough. It was, in reality, so shallow that she must have forcibly held the little victims beneath the surface.

Barnum.—A special from Little Rock to the St. Louis *Morning Dispatch*, says that in the interview with Baxter, he says that in the event of the Legislature recognizing him as Governor, of which he had no doubt, he would advise President Grant of its action, and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State House. If the President complies, and Brooks refuses he would take the building by force, or if the President should delay, and still permit the troops to interfere, he would protect himself.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, August 19, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Judge of the Supreme Court.

The representation of the several counties in this Convention will be based on the apportionment of Senators and Representatives made by the present Legislature, each Senatorial and Representative district being entitled to delegates equal in number to its representation in the Legislature under said apportionment.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
JOHN M'CULLOUGH,
Secretaries.

AN APOLOGY is due our readers. Owing to an unexpected amount of legal advertisements that must go in, we are obliged to lay over a good deal of editorial matter intended for publication this week. We intended to publish this week an interesting article read before the Bradford Literary society last winter, concerning the productions and resources of Bradford township. It will appear next week.

WHEN you see an man urging others to stick to the party, put him down as an office holder or an office seeker.—Potter *Enterprise.*

When you hear a man boasting of his freedom from all party organization, and that he intends to act only for "the best interests of the people," regardless of all parties, put him down for a disappointed office seeker, who is only waiting to try his luck with the side he thinks most likely to win.

A BILL has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate, abolishing the system of giving the greater share of the plunder to informers and custom officers who bring to light any attempts to defraud the Government of its custom revenues. It is a system subject to gross abuse, and although a Democratic institution the Republican party has received a good share of curses on its account.

"CREMATION."

(WRITTEN FOR THE MINER.)

This is a day when a greater variety of questions important, and unimportant, agitate the public mind than any which has preceded it. We are not left a moment without food for thought. No sooner is one subject disposed of, than another arises to take its place. And sometimes the students in every branch of learning are engaged in gladiatorial combats, while the astonished world looks on to admire, or condemn.

The value of a subject is not always known by the name of its advocates, neither is it always to be concluded that a thing is necessarily better because it is newer or desirable, because it is a change from what has been.

In the changes that have, and are taking place, it is astonishing how few are of real practical benefit, and of the many patents issued, how very few are brought into general use. Among other questions cast up in the commotion of restless thought, or by the inventive genius of the lovers of "something new" is that of "Cremation." "Shall we bury or burn?" This may be said to be by some at least the all absorbing topic. We have hinted that it is well to look at the position and character of those who lead in the advocacy of current questions. Now who are the advocates of Cremation? A writer to "the WORLD" suggests that some "society of liberal thinkers" take this matter up. Without reflecting upon those respectable advocates of cremation, who are honest in their convictions, we certainly think that the so-called "liberal thinkers" of our day are hardly the class of men to dictate to us in the matter of the disposal of our dead. When the worn and threadbare subjects, which they have agitated, are failures, they try their influence in yet another direction, with the same object in view,—the destruction of everything like Law and Religion. Communism, Spiritualism, and others of the same kind are the children of the same parents. Let us ask further: what are the reasons urged, and the arguments used in favor of cremation? First, "the increased mortality arising from the burial of the dead." We are reminded of the process of decomposition going on in the grave, we are told of the distribution of the parts into the various kindred elements, the chief of which are said to be, "water, ammonia and carbonic acid gas." In many of the articles written on this subject, the picture of dissolution is frightful in the extreme; the results of it are greatly magnified. However forcible this argument may be in other countries densely populated, it can have but little weight here, as we have abundance of room, and such are the facilities of travel, that all public Cemeteries may be at a sufficient distance from towns and cities. But will "Burning" obviate this difficulty? Scientific men on the negative of this question assert that it will not. Dissolution must take place. The parts that go to make up the body must return to their original form, and if this is not accomplished in one way, it will be in another. It may be preserved by embalming, or by the exclusion of air, for a considerable time, but the change is inevitable. It can hardly be shown that the process of burning would dispose of the body without the scientific results which follow the present system. The second argument we wish to notice is, that of "the Expense." It is said that our funeral ceremonies are extremely gorgeous, and expensive. There is no doubt but this charge is just, that we have left the simplicity of the early christians in this matter. But this cannot be considered an objection to the manner of interment, as other modes, even that of cremation, may be attended with all the pomp, and display which characterizes burial. It may not cost any more to bury than to burn, and it may cost as much to bury the dust, or ashes, as the body unburned. It certainly seems more human to hide the body from sight during the process of decay and dissolution, than to call upon us to witness the rapid disposal of the body by fire. If the change frees us from none of the evil results of the present system, why adopt it? Why do we favor the continuance of the present custom? First, because it is an ancient custom. This custom prevailed among the Jews, the Egyptians and other ancient nations.

There is reason to beleive, from discoveries recently made in Palestine, that those ancient people studied sanitary Law, and would if it had been necessary, changed their custom in this respect. The christian church has manifested a decided preference for the burial of the dead in all ages. There are many cherished memories clustering around the spot of earth which has received the remains of our loved ones. At least while the work of dissolution is going on, and "the grass is growing green," we love to visit the last resting place of our friends. That a thing is new, is sufficient reason to some to break over the most ancient and honored of customs. Any thing that aims a blow at the feelings of the religious mind of others, that would intend to destroy the ties that bind them to the christian faith, or to destroy that faith itself is to many professed benefactors and philanthropists of to-day peculiarly delightful.

[To be continued.]

AT a meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee in New York a few days since speeches were made acknowledging the good qualities of President Grant and approving his veto of the inflation bill.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWN [illegible] and LOREN WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb. 27 A. D. 1874, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, May 25th, 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America. M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

JURY LIST—JUNE TERM, 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Christie Gorman, George Wood,
Bradford—C. C. Melvin.
Bradford boro'—T. J. Melvin, A. K. Johnson.
Ceres—J. Russell, jr. C. H. Smith, J. H. Coon.
Corydon—Philip Tome.
Eldred—J. H. Scott, C. C. Moses.
Hamilton—G. W. Estes, Z. Morrison.
Keating—Henry Cook, Joseph Lucas.
Otto—A. P. Prentiss, Simon Kings.
Smethport boro'—E. H. Eard, C. P. Keefer.
Wetmore—Thos. Caller, J. A. Stephel, C. W. Bishop.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Annin—Joseph Hodges, Eugene McCrery.
Bradford—T. S. Bennett, M. W. Fisher, W. E. Cowen, David D. Baker.
Bradford boro'—Lera Holmes.
Ceres—H. C. Foote, E. J. Maxson.
Eldred—A. E. Fowler, Barclay Bray, Michael Doyle.
Hamilton—Lyman Palmeter.
Keating—T. L. Chaplin, A. B. Cory.
Liberty—H. T. Abbey, P. A. McDonald, Albert Crandall, C. D. Almy, S. J. Leighton, Vere Vanderbale, C. L. Bellows, J. H. Eastwood, J. J. Abbey, H. J. Barrett.
Lafayette—Albert Beaman, Albert Newton, Chas. Cory, A. Anderson.
Norwich—Jonathan Colegrove, A. P. Brewer.
Otto—F. W. Sheggs.
Smethport boro'—Ira S. Gleason.
Wetmore—R. Laferty, Jacob Chalker.

O. VOSBURGH, Jury Com.
M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Feb. 28, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, village of Tarport, in the county of M'Kean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the south side of the public highway, running up the east side of Tunungwant creek at the northwest corner of a lot conveyed to J. F. Clark by Chas. C. Melvin on the 28th day of April A. D. 1863, thence south twenty-six and one fourth degrees east ten rods more or less to a post, thence south sixty-three and three fourths degrees west eighty nine feet more or less to a post at the southeast corner of a lot deeded to J. F. Clark by David H. Anthony and wife on the sixth day of October A. D. 1864, thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west ten rods more or less to the highway; thence by the highway north sixty three and three fourths degrees east eighty nine feet more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 13335 square feet, be the same more or less, improved.

ALSO—Another tract or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek at a corner of lands owned by Wm. B. Fisher, thence south thirty-three degrees east sixty rods more or less to post on the north side of the public highway, and at a corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north sixty three and three fourths degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north thirty-three degrees west sixty and five-tenths rods more or less to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen acres and four tenths of an acre more or less. Being a part of old lot No. 127 and part of Warrant No. 3488. All improved, with one frame house and two frame barns thereon.

ALSO—One other tract or parcel of land in same township bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross at the north side of the road leading from Bradford down the east side of the Tunungwant creek, thence south sixty three degrees west four rods to a post, thence north twenty-eight degrees west thirty and two tenths rods to a post, thence north sixty-three degrees east four rods to a post, thence south thirty six and one-half degrees east twenty and three tenths rods to a post, thence south thirty nine degrees west two rods to a post, thence south twenty one and one-fourth degrees east nine and one-half rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre of land more or less, and being a part of lot No. 127 and in Warrant No. 3484. Improved.

ALSO—One other tract or parcel of land in said township, bounded and described as follows to wit:—beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from Bradford village down the east side of the Tunungwant creek, thence south nineteen degrees east sixteen rods to a post, thence south sixty-three degrees west sixteen rods to a post, thence north nineteen degrees west sixteen rods to a post on the west side of the spring run, thence north sixty-three degrees west sixteen rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and six-tenths of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south twenty-one degrees west from the spring run where the said [illegible] now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north ten degrees east eight rods to a post, thence north eighty degrees east two rods to a post, thence south ten degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one-tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon and dig and lay pipes or otherwise, to convey the water at any time and place and said Schoonover's land without any let or hindrance, and being a part of lot No. 127, and in Warrant No. 3483. Improved.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land, to wit: One village lot situate in said township of Bradford bounded on the east by lands of E. F. B. [illegible] late of Emily Miller on the south by lands of the said E. F. B. [illegible] also late belonging to the said Emily Miller on the west by lands of H. Snyder, and on the north by the public highway, on the [illegible] of the Tunungwant creek. Containing one-fourth of an acre of land, more or less, with one frame house and one frame barn thereon.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land situate in said township of Bradford and village of Tarport, being village lots Nos. 5 and 6 and the east part of No. 7, in Hogle's survey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the highway leading up the east side of Tunungwant creek at the northwest corner of Jno. F. Melvin's lot No. 4, thence south twenty-six and three-fourths degrees east ten rods to a post corner, thence south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees west, [illegible] rods and seven and one-half feet, thence north twenty six and one-fourth degrees west ten rods to a post corner on the southeast side of the highway; thence north sixty three and three-fourths degrees east nine rods and seven and one-half feet to the place of beginning. Containing ninety-four square rods and 149 square feet, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in same township, known as the Hazard store and lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Lawson E. Dodge; thence north thirty-three and one-fourth degrees west four and one half rods, thence south fifty degrees west two rods, more or less, from the road leading from P. M. Fuller's hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south thirty-one degrees east four and one half rods to a post corner, thence north fifty degrees east two and one-fourth rods, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing eleven and one-fourth square rods, more or less.

ALSO—One other tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Tarport, beginning at a stake on the road leading from Tarport to Littleton, on south line of said road, being the northwest corner of lot number 1, thence south twenty-six and one fourth degrees east ten rods; thence south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees west six rods; thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west ten rods, thence north sixty three and three fourths degrees east six rods along said road to the place of beginning. Containing sixty square rods of land, more or less.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land situate in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit:—Beginning at a post in the south line of the road leading from Tarport to Bradford, thence southwardly by lands of Hiram Hazel ten rods, thence westwardly by lands of Orson Hogle, now E. B. Dikeman four rods; thence northwardly ten rods to the south line of said road; thence eastwardly by said road four rods to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, being village lot No. 9.

ALSO—Another lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree at the northeast corner of lot No. 402, thence west forty eight and fourth-hundredths rods, thence north one hundred and 73-100 rods to a post in the south line of lands conveyed to A. Walker, thence north sixty-two and three-fourths degrees east fifty-one and 52-100 rods; thence north twenty-seven and one-fourth degrees west ten rods more or less to a post on the south side of the public road, thence by said road south sixty-four and one-fourth degrees east nine and 7-100 rods to a post in line of lot No. 12, thence south one hundred and forty-two rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty-four and eight tenths acres. About 30 acres improved; one frame dwelling house and three frame barns and spring of water thereon.

ALSO—Another lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning twenty-seven rods easterly by the road from the east corner of E. Barnes' lot, thence north twenty six and one-fourth degrees west fifty-nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127; thence east by line of said lot eight and 1-10 rods, thence south twenty-six and one-fourth degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south sixty three and three fourths degrees west eight rods to the beginning. Containing ten acres and 120 square rods, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—Another lot beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the above described tract, thence by said lot south twenty-six and one-fourth degrees east fifty-nine rods to the said road, thence by said road south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees west fifteen and one-half rods; thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west fifty-one rods; thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—Another lot of land bounded on the south by the public highway, on the east by lands of J. L. Buck, on the north by lands of J. T. Melvin, and on the west by land of Wm. Norton; containing three acres.

ALSO—Another lot beginning at the north west corner of v. l. [illegible] in the village of Tarport; thence south twenty six and one-fourth degrees east ten rods; thence south sixty three and three-fourth degrees west six rods; thence north twenty six and one fourth degrees west ten rods; thence north sixty three and three fourth degrees east six rods to the beginning, containing sixty square rods, being village lot No. 4, improved.

ALSO—one other lot in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall Creek road with the Bradford road and on the east side of said road; thence south twenty six and one fourth degrees east ten rods; thence north sixty-six and one fourth degrees west [illegible]; thence north twenty six and one fourth degrees west ten rods; thence north sixty three and three fourth degrees east to the beginning, containing one fourth of an acre, one frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Clark & Co., at the suit of C. & L. B. Hood & Co. Also at the suit of Diggs, Cunningham & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot No. 267 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Halsey; thence east one hundred and fourteen perches to a [illegible]; thence south seventy and four tenths perches; thence west one hundred and fourteen and two tenths perches, thence north seventy and four tenths perches to the beginning, containing forty seven and three tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., be the same more or less about 25 acres improvement one frame house, one frame barn about 60 fruit trees and a good [illegible] of springwater thereon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a post in the east line of lot No. 93, thence south sixty-eight and five tenths perches to a post; thence west fifty six perches to the east line of lot No. 96; thence north sixty-eight and five tenths perches to the south line of lot No. 91: thence east fifty-seven perches to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-four acres being lot No. 95 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, about ten acres improved, a small frame barn, about 25 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. Hodges, at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 23, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate, to wit.—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows.—Beginning at the southeast corner, at a stone corner joining lands occupied by Wm. North, thence west fifty three and three tenths rods to a stake on the road, thence to the school house; thence fifty three and three tenths rods to an ironwood corner, joining lands of Asial North, thence south to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres: about five acres improved, with one steam sawmill and shingle mill and a small frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of C. W. Hildreth, at the suit of A. J. North.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 23, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 104, Bradford and Otto, conveyed to Byron E. Hamlin, on the east by lot No. 58, Otto, conveyed to Charity Wilbur, on the south by lot No. 289, Otto, and on the west by lot No. 264, Bradford, contracted to George Reitter. Containing thirty four acres and eight tenths of an acre, be the same more or less. It being lot No. 288 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2191, 2252, 3354, & 3355. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Peter Kilday, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 25, '74.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Ex* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain tract parcel of land situate in the township of Otto county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 64 conveyed to William Halsey and unsold lands of the Bingham Estate, on the east by unsold lands aforesaid, on the south by lot No. 266 and 256 conveyed to John M. & Charles C. Wright, and on the west by lot No. 256 aforesaid and lot No. 83 conveyed to the aforesaid William Halsey. Containing one hundred and fifteen and five tenths of an acre, be the same more or less. It being lot No. 212 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrants No. 3354 3351.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Henry Horse, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of M'Kean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 65 conveyed to William Kirkpatrick, on the east by lot No. 105 unsold, on the south by lot No. 63 contracted to Lewis R. Vaughn, and lot No. 64 conveyed to Stallin Olmsted, and on the west by lot No. 64 aforesaid, and lot No. 69 conveyed to Amelia Olmsted Containing fifty eight acres and six tenths of an acre, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less. It being lot No. 63 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrant No. 2191. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of A. Bishop Coston, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit.—Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 382; thence north one hundred and five and five-tenth perches to northeast corner of said lot. Thence east eighty-nine perches to the west line of lot No. 318; thence south one hundred and three perches; thence west seventy-three and seven tenths perches; thence south eighty degrees west fifteen and five tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing fifty-seven and eight-tenths acres, being lot No. 384 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township. About two acres improved, with a small framedwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of W. P. & A. Sherwood, at the suit of M. A. Lilliebridge.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: — Beginning at a hemlock corner standing twenty and—tenths perches north and one hundred and seventy one perches east of the southeast corner of a lot conveyed to George S. Conover and Isaac Labaugh. Thence north sixty two and eight-tenths perches to a hemlock corner; thence east eighty four and five tenths perches to a beech corner; thence south sixty two and eight tenths perches to a hemlock corner; thence west eighty four and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-three acres and twenty-one perches strict measure, more or less, and being part of Warrant No. 2211. One acre imp.ed.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Asial North at the suit of V. Perry Carter, use of A. J. North.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Pl. Fi Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot No. 66 in Block 3, situate on the east side of Fraley street and Field street, containing in front on Fraley street fifty feet, and in depth one hundred feet, containing five thousand square feet; all improved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Patrick Burns, at the suit of J. C. Backus.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 23, 1874.

TRIAL LIST—JUNE TERM, 1874.

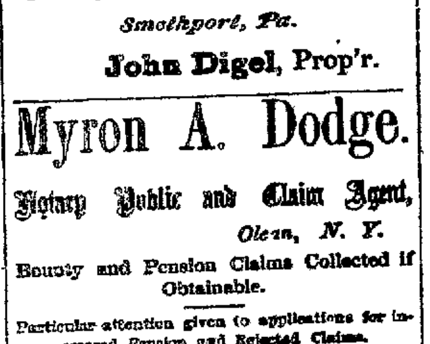
Amanda M. Freeman, Adm'x of Henry Chapin, and Brewster Freeman, her husband, for use of Amanda M. Freeman, adm'x vs Samuel C. Hyde.
Enoch Otto vs Reuben Dennis.
Hamlin & Townsend vs J. W. Stark.
Keating Township vs M. S. Sheldon.
" " " and W. F. Pratt
Keating Township vs " and Wm. Gifford
Sergeant township vs Wetmore township.
John Quinn vs Manufacturers & Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Jas. Newell vs Joseph DeLong.
Jas. Newell vs Thos O Conner.
Parker & Melvin vs A. T. Newell.
Appeal of A. H. Tubbs from report of Auditor of Keating Township.
T. J. Melvin vs J. P. Abbott.
Hiram Beardsley vs W. H. Glass.
M. Miller, use of E. Parsons, Adm'x vs W. H. Glass.
S. D. Freeman vs J. R. Chadwick and Peter Clark.

H. A. SPRAGUE, Prothonotary.

Smethport May 15, 1874.

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St,

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong, or address the undersigned at 1573 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11-25tf A. S. BISHOP.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.



THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND OIL-CLOTHS.

TEN BALES SHEETING

FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.

EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &C.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat-Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf.
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,
for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS.

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.
For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries,

T

From 2/— to 10/— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

R. O. Smith & Co.

April 23, 1874.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOTTINGHAM LACES AND OIL WINDOW CURTAINS.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.
LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Lifeating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

M. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
18 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. Ford.
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.
Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

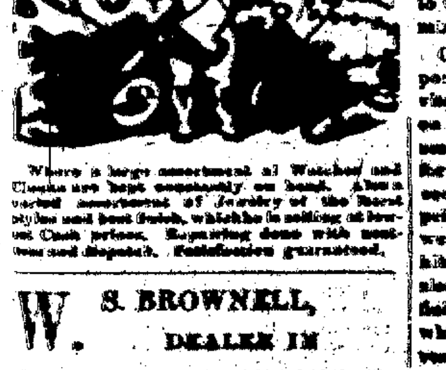
J. E. Olds & Son,
HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully inform the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolcott—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John K. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SANGE.
Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.
Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

M. L. Armstrong's
JEWELRY STORE,
No. 3, Union Block.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the finest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of
GRAINING
by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.
Address [illegible] Port[illegible], [illegible] Co., N. Y.

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
[illegible]
Newly Furnished. Baths to all rooms. Close to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
[illegible]
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—	
Night Express	4:17 a m
Through Mail	3:45 p m
Local Freight	8:45 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—	
Night Express	7:26 p m
Through Mail	11:26 a m
Local Freight	2:20 p m

THE
DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
of Smethport will reproduce the play of
"The Chimney Corner,"
with a new farce entitled
"The Virginia Mummy."
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th.

No pains will be spared to make this entertainment equal, if not superior, to the former one.

Borough and County.

— Next Saturday is Decoration day.

— It has been discovered that kissing is a sure cure for the tooth ache.

— For anything in the line of canned fruit call at McCoy & Reilly's.

— Large, luscious and fresh oranges at McCoy & Reilly's.

— A new sidewalk from the main walk to the meat market is one of the noticeable improvements.

— There will be a singing rehearsal at the M. E. Church Saturday evening of this week.

— We are to have a namesake, "The Morris Run Miner," at Morris Run Pa. Success to it.

— Parties whose sidewalks are yet unrepaired will do well to read the Burgess' Notice in another column.

— John Wendell has gone to Buffalo to perfect arrangements whereby he can supply his customers with early vegetables fresh fish, and everything that a city market can afford.

— The opening of the Borough School is postponed until next week Monday, instead of this week, as heretofore announced. Unavoidable delay in the preparation of the school building renders this postponement necessary.

— Gen. Jackson was in town Monday. He will be in town every Monday for a few weeks. Sixteen hands high, weighs 1250 pounds. For further particulars see small bills.

— Cremation age—"O, ma! ma! Johnny has got the urn and is spilling pa's ashes over the floor!" "Oh, what a naughty Johnny! Get the feather duster, and sweep your father right up."

— Never burn kindly written letters, the mute utterances of those afar, yet dear, whose faces you may never look upon again. Remember how many little notions in dlaware they will procure.

— By an unaccountable oversight, we neglected to state in our last issue that the P. & E. Railroad ticket and freight office, the eating house and outhouses at Kane, were destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, May 10th. G. S. Gleason & Co., the proprietors of the eating house, lost about $1,000 on furniture and provisions. A spark from a locomotive is supposed to have caused the fire.

— "The usual number of arrests by the police since our last report who were disposed of in the usual manner." This is the Harrisburg Telegraph's style of doing up its police report, and we have adopted it, leaving our readers to form their own opinions as to what is the "usual number" and the usual manner.

— A very modest young lady, desiring the leg of a chicken at the table said: "I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in pants." A young gent opposite, immediately said: "I'll take the part which ought to wear the bustle!" Hartshorn was administered to the young lady.

On Exhibition.—Persons visiting Smethport during the coming Court week are invited to call at the shop of Mr. John Digel, on Water street, and take a look at a monumental piece of work he has just finished for Thos. Clement, of St. Marys. We have seen it and believe it to be one of the finest pieces of marble work we ever saw, and we have seen not a few. It will be on exhibition until after Court week. Mr. Digel also invites attention to a monument just finished for the late Deacon Robbins, which is well worth looking at. We will venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that Mr. Digel can turn out better marble work in every way, and at about half the cost, than any city establishment.

Almost any one could tell where the line between this County and McKean is, on the roads. The improvement upon crossing from McKean to Potter county is very marked.—Potter Journal.

There are perhaps two good roads in Potter county, one the river road from Port Allegany to Coudersport, and the other the State road from Emporium to Coudersport. The river road is probably cut up a good deal from the County line to Port Allegany owing to the amount of business in heavy teaming done on it. After crossing the line into Potter the amount of travel is probably just enough to keep the grass down. Our Potter friends cannot brag much of the State road from Emporium to Coudersport, as a large proportion of the funds for building it was furnished by McKean and Cameron Counties. We do not brag very much of our roads, but believe they will compare favorably with those of our neighbors.

A very Sensible Move

Has been made by the County Commissioners. They have authorized Mr. Robert King to survey out the Court House square and arrive at the true position of the lines upon which the fence ought to be built, and then they propose that the fence on all sides shall be put "on the line," let it come where it will. This is a very proper and judicious action. A new fence is to be built on the south side of the square and the fence on the other sides is to be repaired, and it is just as well to have it right as wrong and a good deal better. We understand the line of the south fence is properly nearly in the middle of the sidewalk, and that none of the other fences are on the line. If this is so, in the name of all that is sensible, let us have them on the line, so that there may be some correct guide to go by. This question of "coming to lines" has been agitated more or less in this borough for twenty years. There is no dodging the question now; property holders must take what belongs to them and no more. It may cause some inconvenience, but let the reformation be carried out and future generations will arise and call us blessed.

Port Allegany.

Law abiding citizens may congratulate themselves upon the unhappy fate that befell a party of fishermen of this village who chose Freeman Run as the base of operations. The day of their arrival (Sunday.) and while, in wanton disregard of the laws of God or man, they were vainly endeavoring to induce the speckled beauties to come in out of the wet, an officer of the law appeared upon the scene, and blandly but as one having authority intimated that the payment of an almost fabulous sum would lessen their degradation and cause a stay of proceedings. The wretched victims promptly acceded to his demands. It is barely necessary to add that they arrived at home without having accomplished their object, the golden bait always used for that purpose having passed into the hands of their ruthless prosecutor.

One of our esteemed citizens is in a quandary. Not long since, in a careful search of his barn, (because of frequent visitations to it of persons who imbibe water only as a beverage,) he found a keg of Risley's own, together with several bottles filled with the sparkling nectar. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he removed it to the house and awaited further developments; but despite frequent inquiries for the proprietor that personage prefers to remain incog. Our townsman scorns the idea of dealing out the poison to his fellow creatures, and being economical is his habits the thought of destroying it is painful. He awaits the coming of the Crusaders to solve the problem for him.

We have heard nothing of a proposed change of the County seat, but perhaps an agitation of the subject would lead to that result as this is evidently to be, if not already, the leading town in the County.

Mons Anon.

— A gentleman who keeps a hotel in one of the many thriving towns of McKean County, has, we are told, in operation an ingenious device for evading the local option law. There is in the establishment a retired room where the thirsty seeker enters. He gives a peculiar rap on the wall and an open drawer appears in view. He deposits his change therein, and presto change, the drawer disappears and returns immediately with the desired stimulants. It is ingenious, but we imagine will not answer the purpose of evading the law.

— We have received No. 1, of Vol. 1, of the new paper started in Coudersport. It is a very neat looking sheet of seven columns to the page and shows careful publishing as well as editing. We had supposed it was to be a Democratic sheet, and suppose so still, notwithstanding its independent and rather ambiguous announcement of untrammeled freedom in its political utterances. Potter county can support two papers as well as one, and we wish for both the Enterprise and Journal such a support that they can both be untrammeled and free in pocket as well as in speech.

— An important requisite in a printing office is an "imposing stone" that is a heavy marble slab generally, in country printing offices, about three feet wide and six feet long, upon which to "make up" the type into columns. These imposing stones are rather costly, and when purchased at Printers Warehouses cost $75 or $100. Our friend Hughes, of the Reporter, very wisely engaged John Digel of this place to manufacture an imposing stone for his office and as a consequence obtained a better stone and at half the price of the city manufacturers.

— It looks very much now as if Water Street is to be the street of the borough. It affords some unsurpassed locations for building sites, and the property holders along the line of the newly-opened portion are beginning to realize that their formerly undesirable lots are now among the most valuable in the borough. It is very possible that a few lots on that street can now be sold at a price that will compensate for the loss of pasture and meadow land.

— The residents of Bradford and DeGolia have made arrangements for a due observance of Decoration Day (Saturday the 30th inst.) Good speakers will be in attendance. Our fellow townsman S. W. Smith will read a poem on the occasion.

Later.—We see by the posters that the Hon. S. C. Rude will deliver the address. Mr. Rude is a resident of Wellsville, one of the editors of the Allegany Reporter and one of the ablest lawyers and public speakers in Southern New York.

It is hoped the people generally will unite with them in rendering this debt of gratitude and remembrance.

— Olean and Kane Items are unavoidably crowded out this week.

Neighboring Localities,

— The Corry Herald has come to life again.

— J. B. Newton, Esq., of Emporium, has gone to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

— The Commissioners of Warren County have decided to build a new jail. What are the Commissioners of McKean county going to do about it?

— The oil producers have abandoned their project for raising the price of oil by stopping work for ninety days. There was not unanimity enough to make it successful.

— The Coudersport Tannery Company have shipped their first ton of tanned leather, and expect to ship twice that amount every month hereafter.

— Potter County has not granted a license to sell liquor for over twenty-three years, and yet the ladies of Coudersport have got the "Crusade" fever bad, and 184 of them have issued an address "To all who are engaged in selling intoxicating drinks."

— A man in an adjoining county died recently who had taken his county paper for twelve years without paying for it. Upon the day of his burial the kind hearted, forgiving editor called to see him for the last time, and stuffed a linen duster and a couple of palm leaf fans into his coffin. He was preparing him for a warmer climate.

— Some one getting alarmed that the timber supply of the country would be very soon expended, some one else has made up the following statement of the number of acres of unimproved wood land in the various central and interior counties of Pennsylvania alone: Indiana, 123,181 acres; Jefferson, 107,425; Clearfield, 120,530; Clarion, 93,304; Cambria, 132,679; Armstrong, 121,750; Cameron, 61,216; Juniata, 65,920; Columbia, 66,245; Dauphin, 57,783; Perry, 104,240; Schuylkill, 60,876; Lycoming, 110,689; Berks, 70,932; Luzerne, 157,600, Centre 29,129.

— Some time ago a respectable young girl of Reading, in this State, was induced by a commercial drummer to elope with him, and after a long search by her friends she was found in a house of ill-fame in Harrisburg. This was all the result of a street flirtation, which many addle-headed young girls think is so nice. This drummer was one of a class of villians who infest cities and country towns, and who by means of their good clothes, cheeky manners and superficial smartness (we cannot say brains, for we never knew one of this sort to carry such "samples") turn the heads of well meaning but silly girls. We do not mean to include all commercial travelers in this class, for there are among them many respectable men, neither is this class of scamps to be found only among commercial travelers. It may be safely concluded that any stranger who seek acquaintance with a young lady in a clandestine way is either a fool or a villain. And any young lady who looks upon the advance of a stranger in any other light than a downright insult is so sadly devoid of intellect as to need the closest watching.

— Discovery of a Remarkable Cave.—The Petersburg Progress gives an account of a remarkable cave said to have been discovered in the upper part of the this county by Adnah Pfeiff, a resident of Forest county, who was led to the discovery by tracking a fox to its hole. The Progress publishes a letter from Geo. L. Potter, of Tionesta, who visited the cave accompanied by the discoverer, Mr. Pfeiff, and Mr. A. N. Morton. The writer gives a glowing description of the cave. The cave has an unknown length, penetrating many miles and containing rooms of singular form, and devoted to strange purposes. It contains the remains of a tribe of strange people. In one of the rooms has been erected an altar upon which living sacrifices were offered, while human skeletons were arranged about the walls in various postures. Many geological and ethnological wonders have been discovered in this mythical subterranean country, and there are developments yet to come. Perhaps we may give the particulars of this truly remarkable discovery at some future time.—Clarion Jacksonion.

Wanted,
By a man of experience, ability and the best of references, a situation as bookkeeper or office clerk. Apply at this office, or of Frank King, Corea, McKean Co., Pa.

Notice.
To the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad Company:
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the village of Mt. Morris, N. Y., at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1874.
The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. on that day. A. LOCKHART,
President.
H. H. Seymour, Secretary.
Dated Mt. Morris, N. Y., May 5, 1874.

Notice.
Certain real estate owners in the Borough of Smethport having been notified by order of the Council to have their sidewalks in good repair by the first day of June, all such walks not repaired by the time specified will be let to the lowest and best bidder on Wednesday the 3d day of June commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
G. M. Smith, Burgess.
Smethport, May 21, 1874.

Notice.
Horses and Cattle taken to pasture at Bishop's Summit in this county—for particulars apply on the premises or by mail to
J. U. Warnwag,
Clermontville, McKean Co, Pa.
May 28, 1874.

Hotel for Sale.
THE BENNETT HOUSE,
IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor. WM. HAYNES.
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Executor's Notice.
WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. R. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.
BENJ. BUNKER, Executor.
Eldred, April 2, 1874—2t

NOTICE.
A Boarding School will be opened at Smethport, under the management of Mrs. Mary A. Holmes as Preceptress, assisted by E. G. Dogisch, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Term Commencing June 1st,
and continuing 12 weeks, at the following rates, cash in advance:

Common Branches	$4 00
Greek	6 00
Latin	6 00
German	6 00
French	6 00

Instrumental Music, with use of instrument, $10 00 per quarter.
A limited number of ladies can be accommodated with board at the residence of Mrs. Holmes, upon reasonable terms.
Smethport, May 12, 1874.

Alfred Sturdvoint.
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his
NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.
He is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair Dressing
in the highest style and at the lowest price.
A select assortment of
Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,
and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

— **Through tickets** for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.
Jack Ferguson, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

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TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
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P. E. Stone, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)
This Hotel has been newl Furnished.

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FINE BRANDIES,
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Burrill, McEwen & Co,
(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)
395, 397 & 399 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of
Fine and Fashionable
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manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our
Large & Spacious Warerooms
are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the
Latest and Most Improved Styles
of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.
Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of
Rich & Beautiful Furniture
At Wholesale and Retail,
AND AT PRICES THAT
DEFY COMPETITION.
We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.
All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us, and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.
We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.
Mr. Burrill, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only these, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.
Burrill, McEwen & Co.,
395, 397 & 399 Main Street
Buffalo, N. Y.



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With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
McCOY & REILLY.
Smethport, Nov. 6. 1873.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

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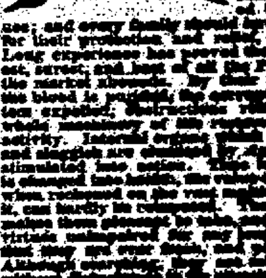
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J. E. Van Campen, Prop'r.
This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Rooms, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Free Buses for all trains.

Callar & Robinson,
DEALERS IN
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KANE, PA.

The Summer Term
OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL
WILL OPEN
Monday May 1, 1874

Scholars are expected as far as possible to be in their places the first day of the session.
S. R. TRAIN, Principal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. [illegible]
[illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Girdled Trees.

The *Ploughman* furnishes the following remedy for trees which has had the bark gnawed off during the winter by mice and rabbits: We have generally found it about as well in the end to let the trees go, or replace them with others. The damage can be repaired generally with success by taking a small chisel, half inch, and making openings above and below the girdled mark and fitting in short pieces of round wood sharpened at both ends to fit into the chisel holes or cuts. In making the lower cuts hold the chisel nearly upright or only slightly inclined outwards from the tree, and for the upper points put the point upwards in a corresponding direction. Bend the sharpened shoots outwards in the middle till the points will enter the chisel cuts, into which they are to be firmly crowded in with the hand till the pieces are brought nearly straight. Four or five pieces will generally be enough, if there are many trees, but with only a few, a larger number will be more sure of effecting the purpose, and they may be so numerous as almost to touch each other, when they will cure the difficulty in a year or two. The ends may be covered with grafting wax, or a heap of earth thrown up around the trunk. It is not necessary to do it very early in spring, and now is as good a time as any to do it.

Agricultural Philosophy.

This is what John Johnson says: "There is no great success in farming without hard work; but it is the good thinking that costs, not the plodding alone. It is up hill business to go against the common judgment of all your neighbors, but if you are sure you are right go ahead, no matter what they say. The servant is not above his master in industry; the farmer must be able to lead the field and know whether a man is doing good work, and the workman must know that he knows what a good day's work is. I said forty years ago that I would use plaster if it cost me $40 a ton; but clover and plaster alone will not keep up the fertility of grain farms. When I see a man draining his farm and carting out notable piles of well-rotted manure, I consider him safe. He can borrow money to make improvements, and the sheriff will not often tie up at his hitching-post. When the midge demands an early harvest, or the ground is so rich that the straw falls, I have almost saved a crop by sowing salt. Farmers miss it in giving up the old worm fence. It is the cheapest in the end. I wire the stakes together and keep the bottom rail up. It is awkward looking, but I have sound rails now that were not new forty years ago. I have burned good rails in my time, but I did not know as much then as I do now."

Measuring Hay.

To fix the number of cubic feet of hay in a mow to ascertain the number of tons of hay the mow may contain by any such measurement is a matter that might as well be guessed at as to arrive at any definite conclusion by such modes of calculation, and therefore to say as is common that five hundred and twelve cubic feet as is established by common usage, is to fix the standard at a very indefinite point, for hay by actual measurement will vary in the hay from six hundred down to three hundred cubic feet to make a ton of hay.

Hay upon wet land for the same bulk will weigh less than on rolling, or upland, provided it is of the same variety of grass, and is cut at the same stage of its growth.

Hay put into the barn with a less rapid progress in filling bay, will pack closer in the mow, and the higher the bay of hay may be the more compressed the hay will be as the bottom of the mow is reached.

Hay cut at its full growth is heavier than when cut previously, if in too green a state, or when the grass is too much ripened, and different varieties of grasses vary materially when cut at the same stage of growth in weight where the measurement of the mow is the same.

Epizootic Effects.

The "epizootic" leaves the horse greatly reduced in strength and with blood very much deteriorated. Upon recovery the animal needs careful nursing and generous treatment. He should have the most nutritious food, given in a prepared state, and in abundance, and tonics to help build up the system. Six to eight quarts daily of finely ground feed of corn, oats, and wheat or rye bran, with a bushel of fine-cut timothy hay, moistened and mingled with it, would be only a fair allowance. A dram of sulphate of iron, two drams of ground gentian root, and two grains of Spanish fly should also be given daily in the feed. Such meager allowance as one quart of meal a day, and no extra care or nursing, is insufficient to enable a horse to make a good recovery from this remarkably exhausting disease, and the natural result occurs, viz: an attack of dropsy either in the limbs, the chest, or the abdomen, and the horse finally succumbs for simple want of care and food.

Hydrophobia.

At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Bouley laid before it a memoir by M. Bourrel, a veterinary surgeon of Paris, entitled a "Complete Treatise on Rabies in the Dog and Cat, with a Method of Preserving Oneself Against it." The means of preserving from rabies, to make known and disseminate the knowledge of which is the principal aim of this memoir, consists in taking off the edge of the teeth of the dog by the aid of nippers and files. M. Bourrel had the daring to perform this operation of filing down the teeth on three dogs when they were in a condition of raging madness, notwithstanding the danger of inoculation he incurred both during the preliminaries and the different stages of the process. Six dogs kept for experiment were then delivered over to the mad animals, who precipitated themselves on them and bit them furiously, but without breaking the skin in any one of them. The dogs experimented on were watched during six months and madness did not show itself in any of the number. M. Bourrel, convinced that the blunted tooth of the dog could not penetrate through clothing, gave his hand, covered with a glove, to one of the mad dogs. "When," he says, "the dog released it, the glove was intact, and the bite had only produced a deep impression. This experiment, repeated on dogs who were not mad, to which I gave my naked hand to bite, proved to me that the blunted tooth can but very rarely, however great may be the contraction of the muscles of the jaw, break the epidermus of animals, whose hair necessarily deadens the pressure exerted, and can only injure the human epidermis in very exceptional cases."

A CAUTION TO THE CREDULOUS.

Let Lotteries and Gift Schemes Alone.

The managers of the gift concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky have announced their final scheme, more colossal, by the way, than any of their preceding schemes, contemplating the distribution of no less than $2,500,000 in cash prizes, contingent, however, on the payment of exactly twice that imperial sum by the ticket buyers.

The scheme, says the New York *World*, is rather dazzling at the first glance, but a second glance, if a sober one, reveals the dazzle as a will-o'-the-wisp. There are 100,000 tickets and 20,000 prizes, giving of course to the holder of a ticket one chance for a prize to five chances against it, as the managers do not omit to point out; but $19,000 of the prizes, be it observed, are $50 each, the exact price of each ticket, so that they are prizes in name merely, leaving only 1,000 real prizes of which 500 again are barely $100 each, leaving at least but 500 prizes worthy of the name, for one of which (about half of them are only $500 each) the holder of a ticket has a single chance against 200. It is probable, however, that not more than half the tickets will be sold, in which event, supposing a full half to be sold, the chances in favor of the ticket-holder, according to the engagement of the managers, will be doubled and the prizes halved, giving him one chance against 100 for half a substantial prize, instead of one against 200 for the whole. This is what the scheme amounts to.

Now, a man who should invest his money in a business in which he knew the chances of failure were 200 to 1 and the chances of losing the stake besides were 5 to 1, and in which success, if won against these odds, would be about as likely after all to multiply the stake by ten as by any number more or less greater, would be thought crazy; yet such is the probability of failure and such the value of success in this scheme. We have thus analyzed it for the benefit of the simple-minded, who are entitled to so much at our hands. The scheme is delusive, owing to the immense preponderance of nominal prizes, nineteen-twentieths of all the prizes, as we have shown, not being in fact prizes at all, having each no greater value than the price of a ticket, with the clear prospect of being scaled down to half that sum. The ratio of chances (1 to 5) presented by the scheme is derived mainly from these shadowy prizes, without which the ratio is 1 to 100, and throwing aside the 500 trumpery prizes of $100 each is 1 to 200. The delusiveness of the scheme is measured by the difference between the nominal ratio of 1 to 5, which figures in the announcement, and these latter ratios, which are the true ones. As an investment, every lottery is a delusion; but the Louisville lottery, even as a lottery, is a delusion. It is a delusion of delusions.

A Cheap Transportation Scheme.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which he gave notice he would ask the United States Senate to consider after the Finance and Civil Rights bills shall have been disposed of:

Whereas, Cheap and ample means for the interchange of commodities between the different sections of our country constitute essential conditions of national advancement and prosperity; and

Whereas, The Committee on Transportation, after a full investigation of the subject, report that in their judgment cheap transportation can be obtained only through competition under Government control, and operating through cheaper means of transport than are now provided; that such cheaper means of transport can be provided only by the construction of double track freight railways or by the improvement and creation of water routes, and that after a most careful consideration on the merits of various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability, and probable advantages of each, they have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the national Government in case Congress shall act upon the subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi river.

Second—A continuous water line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi river to the city of New York by the way of the northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States from the Mississippi river by the way of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack water or by a freight railway to tide water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi river via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slackwater, or by a freight railway, to the ocean; and

Whereas, The said committee express the opinion that among other benefits and advantages, the completion of the system of improvements suggested by them will effect a permanent reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost of transporting fourth class freight from the valley of the Mississippi river to the seaboard, and a similar reduction in return freights; thereby insuring remunerative prices to the farmers of the West, cheaper food to the manufacturer and laborer at the East, and the cotton planter at the South, the enhancement by many hundreds of millions in the value of Western and Southern lands, and a very large increase in the exportation of cotton and cereal products. And

Whereas, The report of said select committee recommends that careful surveys and estimates be made upon such portions of said routes as may be necessary to determine accurately the cost of each, and to enable Congress, at its next session, to enter upon the said system of improvements, if upon the completion of such surveys and estimates the same shall be deemed practicable and expedient; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be and hereby are instructed to report amendments to the River and Harbor bill, making appropriations for completing the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by said select committee on the four routes indicated in said report.

SENTENCED.—Joseph H. Blackburn, Ex-United States Marshal of the Nashville, Tenn., District, was sentenced by Judge Trigg, in the United States District Court, to four and a half years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison, for forging the signatures on his official bond.

XLIIId UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Senate took up the Geneva Award bill, and the amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to. In explaining the provisions of the bill Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., said the money received by the Geneva award was the property of this nation, and would be distributed as the Government thought proper to reimburse those who had suffered loss by the depredations of the rebel cruisers named. He contended that the Government had no right to distribute any of the money to insurance companies, as the companies received large premiums for taking the risk, and it was therefore in the nature of speculation by them.

The Geneva Award bill being before the Senate, the amendment of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to strike out the clause excluding claims of insurance companies, after a long debate was agreed to, 31 to 27. Amendment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that all claims allowed under the act, shall be adjudged on the basis of United States gold coin at the time of the loss. Agreed to—Yeas, 37; nays, 21. Several other amendments were offered and the bill was then passed—yeas, 36; nays, 17.

PETITION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Workingmen's Convention that the two Houses of Congress adjourn sine die. He said the judgment of these memorialists was that the uncertain feeling now prevailing throughout the country on account of the financial troubles would be most effectually ended by the adjournment of Congress. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Wright's amendment to the Finance bill, to strike out fifty per cent. as the proportion of legal tenders to be retired, as new national bank notes are issued, and insert in lieu thereof twenty-five, was agreed to. Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out five per cent. as the rate of interest which bonds issued to redeem present United States notes after January, 1877, should bear, and insert in lieu thereof four and a half per cent. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 18. The Finance bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 23; nays, 19.

PENSIONS.

Senator Pratt, of Ind., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on a large number of petitions of soldiers in the war of 1812, and the widows of such soldiers, for pensions. He said the reason of these adverse reports was that the majority of the Committee on Pensions a few days ago directed him to report favorably on the House bill, which provides for a pension of $8 a month to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, without reference to the time of service, and it also provides for the widows of such soldiers. The committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on a bill amendatory of the act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States army. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Oglesby, of Ill., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Mass., the resolution offered early in the session by the late Senator Sumner for the settlement of differences between nations by international arbitration, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, changing the amount from $90,000 to $100,000. The amendments were concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for free banking and better security to depositors, hinder usury, give elasticity to the currency, preserve its value to the people, and to prevent financial panics by locking up the currency.

Mr. Morrison, of Ill., introduced a bill to fix the term of the Presidency at six years and to prohibit re-election to the office.

AN INCOME TAX.

Mr. Fort, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring that if an increase of taxation be found necessary such increase shall commence with the taxation of persons and corporations on their annual incomes, dividends, and salaries. Carried—Yeas, 126, nays, 62.

A HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Orr, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries on the public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries are made under the regulations of the Land Office.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Mr. Poland asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the disordered condition of public affairs in Arkansas, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to send for persons and papers, or to go to Arkansas to inquire whether there is in that State a condition of things which calls on the United States to exercise its warrant to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, to protect her from invasion or domestic violence.

THE UTAH DELEGATION.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, was given a seat in the House, and immediately after the question was taken on Mr Hazleton's resolution, to refer the question of Mr. Cannon's polygamic practices to the Committee on Elections, and it was agreed to—127 to 57.

Widowhood in Bengal.

The very day a girl becomes a widow her colored clothes, silver and gold ornaments, are all taken off. Henceforth she has to dress in white, and wear no ornament of any kind whatever during her lifetime. Her daily meals are reduced to one, and that is prepared in the simplest way possible. She is strictly prohibited the use of any sort of animal food. Each widow is required to cook her own food, and to abstain entirely from food and drink two days in every month. On the fast days, when the burning sun dries up the ponds and scorches the leaves of the trees, these poor victims faint and pant in hunger and thirst. If they are dying on the *ekadasi* day, a little water will be put on the lips merely to wet them. They have no hope of ever cheering their widowhood in the world. A learned Brahmin, the principal of Calcutta Sanscrit College, is earnestly engaged in redeeming the condition of the widows, by introducing the system of widow marriage.

Gallic Imagination.

A Paris correspondent says: "I was much amused at a communication which appeared in the *Gaulois* the other day from the pen of one of the French passengers on board the ill-fated steamship Amerique. After describing the storm, the arrival of the savior ships, the rescue, &c., he painted in gloomy yet vivid colors the sad scene of the sinking of the steamer, how they saw her buffeted by the waves, submerged, again uprising, and at last how, with one final plunge, she disappeared, the waters closed over her, and they saw her no more. Then, as though the demon of the storm had been appeased by the sacrifice, the sea became calm, the wind lulled, and the rescuing ships set sail and soon were far away from the watery abyss that had engulfed the noble steamship. Exactly two days later the news arrived that the Amerique had been picked up floating at sea and towed into Plymouth! In the brief but expressive language of a dear young friend of mine, 'Laws!'"

There is nothing that your genuine psychologist will study with deeper interest than the peculiar expression of a man who has just had his eye punched with the parasol of the lady into whose face he was endeavoring to stare.

The Vice of Drinking.

Sometimes, says the New York *Times*, it happens that the most effective temperance sermons are delivered in our courts of justice, and one such sermon was lately heard in the General Sessions. A person calling himself John Thompson was arraigned on a charge of burglary, and in an ordinary case the proof against him would have been of the strongest kind, for he was found upon the premises into which he had made an unlawful entrance. But he told a story which convinced the court that the only crime he had committed was against himself. He would not plead guilty to the charge of burglary, for he said that if he had broken into the store it was when he was insane from drink, and that he had no thought of stealing anything unless it might be a glass of liquor. He then went on to tell a most pitiful tale of opportunities lost and a life wrecked by intemperance. Standing at the bar of justice, he felt himself so completely in the power of this vice that he was compelled to admit that he considered himself a proper subject for an inebriate asylum. He recounted twenty-seven years of reputable employment, which in the end had been wasted by his infatuation. His story was believed, and he was told to go and endeavor in the future to lead a different life.

This is by no means an uncommon story. Whoever has occasion to be about the streets at night is likely to come in contact with some wreck of a man who tells something to the same effect. These men are almost invariably of middle age, and present some traces of former prosperity and respectability. Like Thompson, they all ascribe their downfall to drink, and their stories are wofully alike in their details. They began with the occasional social glass with a friend, and scouted the idea that they would ever become the slaves of liquor. Yet by degrees the habit fastened upon them, and they were consumed by an insatiable thirst which demanded constant indulgence. To satisfy it they had sacrificed themselves and their families. They had squandered their property and destroyed their health to satiate an ungovernable passion, and had at last become "bummers" or criminals, like Thompson.

IT WAS AN ANCIENT CUSTOM of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, VINEGAR BITTERS is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives.—*Com.*

The Yellowstone Expedition.

A special dispatch says that two members of the Yellowstone Expedition have returned to Bozeman, Montana, and report the whole party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue River. From the 1st to the 26th of April the force was harrassed the entire time by the Indians. Four pitched battles were fought, in which 100 Indians were killed. Skirmishing was continuous, bands of 100 to 1,000 Indians hovering around. The whole outfit is in a battered and exhausted condition. The party lost one man killed, named Z. Yates, and two wounded. Twenty horses were also killed. Members of the expedition assert that rich mines exist in the Big Horn Mountain, but the vigilance of the Sioux made prospecting out of the question.

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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First quality	.11½ a	.11¾
Second quality	.10½ a	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09½ a	.10¼
Inferior or lowest grade	.09½ a	.10
Milch Cows	40.00	a85.00
Hogs—Live	.05½ a	.05¾
Dressed	.07½ a	.07½
Sheep	.07½ a	.09½
Cotton—Middling	.18¾ a	.19
Flour—Extra Western	6.00 a	6.60
State Extra	6.10 a	6.45
Wheat—Red Western	1.62 a	1.62
No. 2 Spring	1.48 a	1.50
Rye	1.09 a	1.10
Barley—Malt	1.17½ a	2.80
Oats—Mixed Western	.60 a	.62
Corn—Mixed Western	.88 a	.85½
Hay, per ton	20.00	a35.00
Straw, per ton	15.00	a30.00
Hops '73's 25a40—'69's	.8 a	.15
Pork—Mess	14.25	a17.25
Lard	.13½ a	.10½
Petroleum—Crude 6 a6½	Refined 13½	
Butter—State	.32 a	.35
Ohio, Fine	.21 a	.32
" Yellow	.29 a	.30
Western ordinary	.20 a	.25
Pennsylvania fine	.32 a	.33
Cheese—State Factory	.13 a	.17
" Skimmed	.06 a	.08
Ohio	.12 a	.15½
Eggs—State	.16 a	.16½

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.50 a	6.50
Sheep	4.00 a	7.75
Hogs—Live	5.00 a	8.00
Flour	6.75 a	9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.35 a	1.37
Corn	70 a	.71
Oats	.59 a	.61
Rye	1.05 a	1.05
Barley	1.65 a	1.80
Lard	.19½ a	.11

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45 a	1.90
Rye—State	1.10 a	1.10
Corn—Mixed	.80 a	.82
Barley—State	1.75 a	1.80
Oats—State	.57 a	.67

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	7.50 a	8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.45 a	1.70
Corn—Yellow	.85 a	.86
Mixed	85 a	.84
Petroleum—Crude	10½	Refined .14¾
Clover Seed	8.50	a10.50
Timothy	2.90 a	3.00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.17⅜ a	.17½
Flour—Extra	7.00 a	8.50
Wheat	1.48 a	1.78
Corn	.84 a	.85
Oats	62 a	70

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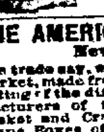
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N Y N U—No 21

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